

## The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1909.

### RICHMOND WILL HAVE THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Both the city and the Council are to be congratulated upon the action of the lower branch last night. By a four-fifths majority, the Common Council has ended the long wrangle over the Weather Bureau and definitely clinched this building for Richmond. Only a veto from the Mayor could block matters now, and though His Honor has not thought it proper to express any opinion upon this proposal while it was a subject of controversy, it is taken for granted that he will approve it, now that the controversy is over. A handsome and valuable public building, of a character designed to suit its surroundings and to meet the approval of the Grounds and Buildings Committee, is to rise in Chimborazo Park. And we are confident that no Councilman who helped to attain this end will have any future occasion to regret his action.

The curtailment of park space for any purpose is a serious matter, as all thinking men agree. But petitions to this end must stand or fall by their merits, use by case, and precedents mean nothing without public assent. In the last analysis, it is the people, and not the Council, who have assumed the responsibility of giving part of Chimborazo Park to the United States government. Never have they been more united and active on any question of public policy. Never has public opinion expressed itself more strongly and with more nearly a single voice. Never have the media for increasing public opinion and giving it collective force and meaning been so effective. The Chamber of Commerce, worked more resolutely and to better purpose. And if Councilmen have yielded, against their own preferences, to this pressure of the city's desire, it is to link their consciences with "running from the presence of a superior force," as we find a local contemporary intimating. If these men are not elected to represent and execute the will of the city of Richmond, we do not know what they are elected for.

### THE UNITED HOSPITALS AND THE CITY'S CHARITY PATIENTS.

The four hospitals which receive charity patients in this city have done a wise and helpful thing in joining together into an association with a view to broadening and bettering their work of mercy. This is a work which the citizens of Richmond ought to stand solidly behind, both individually and municipally. The hospital end of the City Home ought to be abolished and the city's patients distributed among these private institutions which are so immeasurably better fitted to care for them.

The city budget for this year gives \$1750 to hospitals and charitable institutions in Richmond. The one regret about these various allotments is that they could not be many times larger. The budget also gives \$14,925 to the City Home, of which only a part is devoted to the needs of the free hospital. How much it costs Richmond per day for charity patients at the Home we cannot say. It is certain, though, that these patients have not been provided for there in a way which has reflected any great credit on the city. Not very long ago, one or more of the hospitals now associating themselves together offered to take charity patients from the city at a charge of \$1 a day, thus relieving the Home of further responsibilities in this way. This offer, if still available, should be accepted. The expense to the city would certainly not be much greater than under the present system, and the improvement in the care of the city's dependent sick would be very great.

### CROSSING THE GREAT DIVIDE.

The situation is just this. When we get the Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee in favor of revising the tariff downward, you come up here and not only see them back to where they were, but lift them out of their shoes. This is what Champ Clark, leader of the Democratic party in the House, said to Representative Laster of Virginia, and Representative Clark, of Florida, who appeared before the committee to ask a 200 per cent. increase in the duty on imported peanuts. Mr. Clark's dispatch summary may help some of our friends to see the real meaning and the real effect of these multiplying requests for protective bounties from Democratic spokesmen.

When Mr. Laster and Mr. Maynard ask for a very high tariff upon a product in which a number of their constituents are interested, they are not simply demanding a share in a system which has been adopted for a time as our national policy. They are helping to nail that system into the country's body politic in such a way as to make it impossible to remove it. No matter how he intends it, every Democratic Congressman gives a fresh endorsement to the protective system. That he uses the ancient and threadbare Republican arguments to bolster up the request, or "demand" if he prefers, is no fault of his, since there happen to be no other arguments. But since high protection is demonstrated to be a wise,

necessary and just policy in regard to Virginia peanuts, for example, the listening party in power naturally feels assured that it is a wise, necessary and just policy in regard to Ohio wool, Pittsburgh steel and all other industries for which exactly the same pleas are advanced by those immediately interested. If Democrats join Republicans in contemptuously ignoring the consumer, who is there left to care for him? Let him see to that, if he can. It is no wonder that the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee had some fun at the expense of these Virginia Congressmen.

The self-dedicated party of reform scrambling to get a share in the particular evil it is pledged to reform offers an amusing spectacle to those who have been in on the game from the start. Nor is it any wonder that Mr. Clark expressed resentment at the way his hands were being tied by his own colleagues and co-reformers. But the Democratic leader, in rebuking these Democratic sponsors and representatives, is on a cold trail. He is not up-to-snuff at all. He is too old-fashioned to catch the drift of the "new" idea and the "new" Democracy. In fact, it is his misfortune to have to lead into a tariff fight a party which has about abdicated its tariff principles, which has no tariff policy and which could not agree upon a genuine revenue bill to save its immortal soul.

Mr. Clark ought to read the papers, keep abreast of the times and properly equip himself to lead the procession to the plum-tree. He must understand that all this wriggling and squirming, all these flops, all these defiant crossings of the great divide, are not mere random and disconnected incidents. They are important parts of a broad, steady and progressive movement. When Democratic Congressmen and newspapers in Virginia, for example, go down like tenpins as the tariff suddenly presents itself as a "local issue," when they passionately declare that high protection is an "absolute necessity" for products near home, when they assert that the principle of high protection (as applied in their own particular case) is fine old Jeffersonian Democracy; when they contend that while Republican high protection is wicked, corrupt and monopolistic, Democratic high protection is noble, public-spirited and eleemosynary; when they affirm that it is the duty of every good Democrat now "to exert itself to find Democratic authority" for high protection on selected industries, "instead of discrediting that authority when it is found"; and when these same things are going on all through the South—the discerning on-looker can come to but one conclusion. That is that the new Southern Democracy wants high protection, and is resolved to have it at any price. We think it is the plain duty of Mr. Clark to instruct himself more fully as to the nature of the party he is undertaking to lead.

A Nashville contemporary thinks that we have "too much law." This wouldn't be so bad, however, if such a lot of it wasn't unwritten. The tariff is the mother of the trusts. Moreover, she never forgets to ring the bell at supper-time.

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## Borrowed Jingles.

**THE COST OF COURTHSHIP.**  
 A fellow used to please a girl by sending her a book.  
 But now he sends her  
 A set of furs.  
 Or else you get the book.

A fellow used to court a girl by reading her "Lullaby."  
 A girl to-day  
 Must have the play  
 And have a costly meal.

So it goes.  
 "All the world's a stage,"  
 "Yes, and the players  
 Always figure in small type at the bottom of the program."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**OLD SCHOOL.**  
 Pa, what is a gentleman of the old school?  
 "A man who has been married more than two years and still loves his wife."—Detroit Free Press.

**HANDICAPPED.**  
 "I think there must be something in a crab after all."  
 "Why so?"  
 "I notice that all the eight-syllable animals are now extinct."—Pittsburgh Post.

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 "New-mown hair is a delightful perfume."  
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 Father told you that that was the shortest distance between two points. "What is your father?"  
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**WHERE THE FISHING WAS GOOD.**  
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 "Papa, I went fishing."  
 "And don't you know where little boys go to fish on Sundays?"  
 "Yes, to the river, where there's more fish there."—Illustrated Boy.

**PERTINENT POINTS.**  
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**PERSONAL AND GENERAL.**  
 Stockholm, Christiania, Berlin and London in the order named have the lowest rates of nobility.

Of the races of the world 500,000,000 are white, 700,000,000 yellow, 215,000,000 black, 25,000,000 brown, or Malayan, and 15,000,000 red.

The first application of electric heating for household use was the electric flatiron. Now there are hundreds of thousands of electric flatirons in use in private homes and laundries.

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It is barely conceivable that a successful football player like Joseph Cannon's eye in deep center field.

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 Department Store Opens to Conspiration of British Conservative Tradesmen.

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It is illustrative of British conservatism that the family to which the American idea originally introduced here by an Irish immigrant, the O'Connell family, has taken half a century to make its way into the streets of London.

The fight on the rules. The other day, in the House, a great victory for the insurgents and a great defeat for them. Cannonism was unmercifully trounced, or Cannonism imperiously conquered; the old regime was grandly wrecked, or the old regime received a fine new lease of life; the House rules were thoroughly reformed, or the House rules were barely touched.

Nobody seems altogether sure how famous the victory was, or indeed whose victory it was. It all depends on how you look at it. But as the day of battle recedes, Democrats seem less and less inclined to perfect satisfaction over what then occurred. "Disappointment rather than triumph appears upon their faces," and those of their bolting fellows who felt help to choice committee places have

## The Courts of Europe.

By La Marquise de Fontenay.  
**A LAW AS TO SWORDS.**  
 AMERICAN LAW, like that of England, France and Germany, does not allow men to go about with swords. But in some of the latter form part and parcel of the uniform of the state in whose service they may happen to be. That is why the other day, when a certain painter, Mme. Wilma Parlaghi, who arrived here the other day, and who is certainly not a Frenchwoman, came involved in trouble in connection with her chasseur.

The chasseur is the gorgeously appointed individual in uniform whom she designates as her "bodyguard," and the authorities here would do well to take notice of the officers on board the German ocean liner that landed her on these shores, and who deprived the bodyguard of his sword.

So it goes. "All the world's a stage," "Yes, and the players always figure in small type at the bottom of the program."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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## HOME CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, Etc., Used as a Simple Wash.

It really seems strange that so many people suffer year in and year out with eczema, when it is now no longer a secret that oil of wintergreen mixed with glycerine, thymol, and a little water, makes a wash that is bound to cure.

Old, obstinate cases, it is true, cannot be cured in a few days, but there is no doubt that this simple wash will do it. It is a simple wash, and it is a simple wash.

Instead of trying to compound the oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., in the laboratory, we are using a prescription which is universally found the most effective. It is made by the D. D. Co., of Chicago, and its long experience with this oil has given us great confidence in its merits.

Owens & Minor Drug Company.

## STATE PRESS.

**Ward Law and Suffolk.**  
 According to other newspapers Suffolk has always been included in the towns and cities of the State. But in the Suffolk Ward act is declared unconstitutional, but should the opinion of Mr. Gould be incorrect, the Suffolk Ward act would be valid as the very points raised against it were safeguarded by holding the election according to the election laws of the Commonwealth.

**Has Hat Revenge?**  
 The Virginia-Pilot does not believe there will be any strike in the anthracite coal fields at the expiration of the present agreement between the operators and the mine workers. The mine workers are threatening a strike, but nothing, fortunately for all concerned, came of them. The mine workers are threatening a strike, but nothing, fortunately for all concerned, came of them.

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**The More the Merrier.**  
 From Richmond it is reported that a Mr. Atkinson is considering a proposition to be Judge for Governor of Virginia against Judge Mann and Judge E. H. Tamm.

**Twenty-eight Seats, Eighty Passengers.**  
 Editor of The Times-Dispatch: We, the street car company have a fresh complaint to make. A couple of years ago the company, with a flourish of trumpets, announced that for the recommendation of the Board and Main Street patrons the old cars of the Main Street line would be placed on the new line, which would be a great accommodation to the increasing travel. Now this winter they have been gradually withdrawing the old cars and substituting new ones, and small cars, and not shortened the interval between the cars. The consequence is that at certain times in the day passengers are packed in the cars like sardines.

Yesterday afternoon about 6:30 I got on a car at Ninth Street, going east. The car was packed with passengers. The conductor repeatedly went through the car, making the passengers that were standing up move up so close together that they could hardly get through. Just before the car got to Twenty-first Street a lady rang the electric bell in order to get off. The conductor rang to go ahead, and the car started. I was one of the few who had to get up from a seat and got out. The excuse made was that he did not see any one trying to get off. I was one of the few who had to get up from a seat and got out.

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